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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. The town of Urumchi is completely surrounded by mountains which, from a military point of view, would be extremely easy to defend from land attack.
2. The city can be divided into three parts: The Chinese section lies at the north, surrounded by a 20 foot wall, the south section, which houses all Moslems lies south of the Chinese section and it is also surrounded by a wall just less than 20 feet high, further south lies the immigrant section. Immediately to the west of Urumchi lies the river spanned by three bridges. It must be noted, however, that the bridges are only necessary during the July-August monsoon. At all other times, horses, jeeps and trucks can easily cross the river at almost any point.
3. Across the river at the northernmost bridge lies the Old Manchurian city which is gradually extending south and west of Urumchi. West of the northernmost bridge lies a restricted military area consisting mostly of barracks which were built in 1942 and could adequately house three infantry divisions. Just north of the Chinese section lies a military ground school for officers in artillery, infantry and tank training. East of the Chinese section lies a large, restricted military area for mortar training. Northeast of Urumchi lies a large military arsenal.

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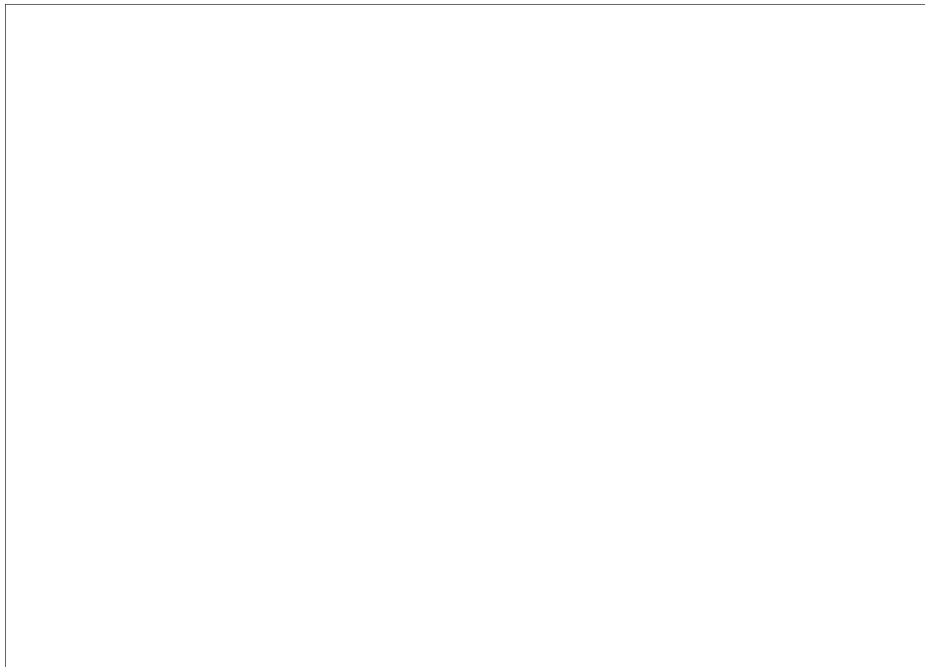
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4. The Chinese section of the city was reorganized in 1938. Many buildings were rebuilt and the layout of this section was changed. Many new buildings were constructed. There are two gates—one the southern side of the Chinese section leading into the south section. Of these two gates the westernmost gate is called the South gate and must now be permanently left open. The other gate on this south wall has no particular name. A street was constructed soon after 1938 from this unnamed gate on the South to the North gate. The street was named after Chiang Kai Shek and is perfectly straight. In fact one can see the opposite gate from either end of the street. This street has an asphalt base and it also has sidewalks.
5. A new reservoir is located directly south of the immigrant section about 3 or 4 km. The road to this reservoir is longer than 3 or 4 km because it is not in a direct line. In the immigrant section many flour mills are located along the easternmost branch of the river. These mills receive their power from the river.
6. A very prominent building is located 1 km north of the northernmost bridge. This building houses the "Sinkiang Daily News".
7. By 1949, Urumchi had a system of electricity which serviced individual homes.
8. All streets in Urumchi bear the names of famous individuals. There is no real system for numbering the houses on the various streets except that one side of the street bears odd numbers and one side has even numbers.



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